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Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

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T. R. WALTON, Business Manager.

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Growing Old.

At six—I well remember when
I fancied all folks old at ten.
But, when I'd turned my first decade,
Fifteen appeared more truly old.
But when the fifteenth round I'd run,
I thought none old till twenty-one.
Then, oddly, when I'd reached that age,
I held that thirty made folks sage.
But when my thirtieth year was told,
I said: "At fifteen was grow old."
Yet I suppose some found me old at thirty,
And I drew the line at forty.
But when I reached that age, I swore
None could be old until three score.
And here I am at sixty now,
As young as when I was a boy.
"Thine my hair is somewhat gray,
And that I use a cane to-day;
"Tis true, these things about my knee
May 'fringe' me when they speak to me;
But thou, my son, I'm young as when
I thought all people old at ten."
Perhaps a little wiser grown—
Perhaps some old folks sage;
But wouldst thou still, while years were rolling
When I'd that time was grow old?

A Virginia Snake Story.

The topic of conversation in Franklin City for the last week has been the death of a dog from a most singular cause. Edward Ling, of that place, had a valuable dog that several weeks ago showed symptoms of a disease that baffled the skill of every one in that vicinity. The sides of the dog became distended and became almost as hard as a stone. The animal refused food, the swelling of the sides increased, and in a few days he died. The case created so much interest that the owner held a post-mortem examination, at which there was found in the dog's stomach several good-sized snakes, the largest being over two feet in length. The snakes had been feeding on the dog's heart, a part of which was entirely eaten away. The examination was held in the presence of some gentlemen of Franklin City; the story is vouched for by them. An old gentleman from this place informs us that it is generally believed in some parts of the peninsula that if a dog is bitten by a water snake, snakes will breed in the animal, and that, perhaps, the death of the dog at Franklin City was caused by the bite of a water snake. If such was the case, what has heretofore been considered a superstition, becomes a reality.—[Oconomocot Virginian.]

JESSE JAMES' LANDLADY.—St. Joseph, Mo., special: Mrs. Henrietta Saltzman, of this city, has filed with the Governor a singular claim against the State of Missouri for damages in the sum of \$2,000 to her house, No. 1-318 Lafayette street, the scene of the James tragedy. Mrs. Saltzman is a widow, and she represents that her house would be worth \$3,000 but for the State, which by its agents killed an Jesse James therein; that the said James being a notorious person, invidious curiosity seekers, in the desire to secure mementos of him, have wrecked and carried off most of her house, so that today she could not sell the house for \$1,000. Being damaged by the act of the State's agents, she comes to the State for reimbursement.

There are no less than 254 lawyers in Congress, which goes to show that Solomon was a little off when he wrote that there was safety in a multitude of counselors. The more counselors there are in Congress, the more that body needs watching. It is not safe for the press to take its eagle eye off them for a moment. That there are 254 lawyers in Congress also shows how hard it is in this country for a lawyer to make an honest living at his profession.—[Exchange.]

The Lewiston Journal says: "The great butter cow, Queen of Barret, which yielded 746 pounds of butter last year, and during the present year has greatly exceeded this in proportion, is fed, daily, four quarts of bran, four quarts of ground oats, three of corn meal, eight quarts of carrots, and all the good hay she can eat. She can afford to yield butter when fed in this way."

A Minnesota inventor, says the New England Farmer, proposes to send grain from the West to the seaboard by means of a pipe line, some what as petroleum is sent from the oil regions, the grain being propelled by compressed air. The experiment has been found to work perfectly in a short time, and machinery is being built for a decisive test of the merits of the plan.

At the recent Economical Conference upwards of eighty American delegates gave their names to a recommendation favoring a commemorative centennial meeting in 1884, to be composed of representatives, clerical and lay, from all Methodist bodies in America. Committees have already been arranged and delegates appointed from several Conferences.

TWO THINGS REPUBLICANS SHOULD DENY.—1. The abolition of Speaker Keifer. He is a fool.

2. The abolition of ex-Secretary Robeson. He is a knave.

When a fool and a knave are the leaders of a political party, and the knave runs the fool, the party is likely to be damaged.—[N. Y. Sun.]

THE TARIFF QUESTION

Editor of Interior Journal.

The position of the anti-protectionists, as defined by themselves is as follows:

That absolute free trade is right, and in accordance with the "eternal fitness of things," as well as the best doctrine of political economy, and that protection by tariff taxation is robbery—robbery of the consumer to enrich the manufacturer. It is a maxim of theirs that all men should be permitted to buy where they can buy cheapest, and that any legislation tending to prevent this is communistic in its effect. They are in favor of a tariff levied exclusively for raising the necessary revenue, "a tariff for revenue only," as they phrase it, and inasmuch as a tariff, though restricted to that purpose, must unavoidably afford some protection, they only tolerate it as a necessary incidental evil. If it was possible, they say, to raise the requisite amount of revenue by duties on imports without the slightest protection to any American industry they would adjust the duty in that way, and thus avoid what they are pleased to term legalized robbery.

They further oppose any protective legislation as impolitic, claiming that the effect of it is to lose to the markets of foreign countries for our products. They insist that our protective laws exclude from our ports the products of certain countries and thereby prevent the people of those countries from buying our products, they being unwilling to exchange commodities with us except upon equal terms—that is, they will not buy from us because we will not let them sell to us without paying a tax for the privilege of doing so.

Now, if free trade is the true doctrine, and the only true doctrine—if protection, even though incidental or accidental, is robbery and communism, in the name of consistency, why do these statesmen declare for free trade? What is in the way to prevent the establishment and enforcement of the free trade principle in this country? There is no constitutional objection to it. The government has its choice between raising the needed revenue by duties on imports or by direct taxes. Is it possible that these clear-headed and just-minded statesmen, these superior beings who are so horrified at the idea of helping one class at the expense of another, and who can't bear the thought of seeing the faintest shadow of injustice done to any body—these men whose ideas of moral rectitude are so superhumanly sublime—is it possible that they choose protection, robbery and all in preference to direct taxes because it is popular? We all know that a proposition to raise the national revenue by direct taxation would meet almost unanimous opposition, and the free traders themselves say they do not favor it, yet as their doctrine logically leads to it, the only inference to be drawn from their refusal to espouse it, is the fact that it wouldn't charm the dear people to any appreciable extent.

Is tariff protection robbery? It is true that by reason of the duty upon any given article of foreign production, the price of that article is made higher to the consumer than it would be without the duty; and it is also true that by reason such duty the home producer or manufacturer is enabled to sell his commodity higher than he could otherwise do. Now, this at superficial glance, looks like injustice—looks like benefiting one class at the expense of another; and demagogues, taking advantage of this apparent unjust discrimination, mislead many into the belief that the government is actually and purposely robbing one class of its citizens for the aggrandizement of another class. This is a deception, an illusion, arising from the false idea that our people are divided into two separate, distinct and independent classes, viz: The consumers and producers. The truth is, all are consumers, and nearly all are producers—unfortunately we have some drones and some sharpshooters who produce nothing and prey upon the fruits of honest men's labors. The manufacturer of clothing, for instance—whether he be the proprietor of the factory or the operator in it—has to wear clothing and has to pay for it, tariff and all, just as the farmer does. And the same is true of every other manufacturer industry. We all, and all alike, pay more for goods because of the tariff. So, if anybody is robbed, all are robbed by this means. Therefore, it is not a robbery of one set for the advantage of another set. Conceding for argument sake that the people of the United States could, in the absence of the tariff, buy all their manufactured articles—every thing they need—in Europe 100 per cent cheaper than they now pay; would it be advisable to do so if thereby all enterprising of that kind in the United States should be annihilated? Would any statesman advise that our people should absolutely cease to manufacture and cease to do every thing except learning and trading and banking, and thus become entirely dependent upon foreign countries for all our clothing, all our farming implements, all our household goods, for every thing, in short, except our vitals? Would this be advisable or prudent even if we had assurance that we could always purchase these goods at the low rates suggested? Certainly not. Certainly no patriotic man would be willing to see his own country in such a condition of dependence, even if it were true that in the matter of dollars

and cents there would be some considerable gain. Every thinking man can see how utterly helpless we would be in case of war with a foreign power, or even of war between other powers not involving us.

But how long would these cheap rates last under free trade? How long after foreign producers obtained a monopoly of our market would it be until they would avail themselves of the advantage which that monopoly afforded, and price their goods in a way to make the home swim? Would they continue to sell as cheap goods after they gained the power to sell them at their own prices? If so, they are not the kind of folks we've been used to.

But the free trader will insist that the foreign manufacturer need not and would not have such a monopoly, even in the absence of protection—that the American manufacturer really needs no protection and is entitled to none, and that there is no reason why he should not make goods at as low prices as they can be made in other countries. Well, they can do so, under the same conditions. They can do so by reducing the wages of their employees to starvation figures. Do the free traders desire to see that done? Does any body in this land of liberty and plenty wish to see his fellow-beings here, whose misfortune it has been to be born in poverty and to be under the necessity of toiling for a living, transformed into beasts of burden, and made to drag out an existence of misery and abject hopelessness? Does any body want to see the women in this country, and their little boys and girls driven from January to January, and made to do the hardest and dirtiest work imaginable for a scant subsistence—a subsistence that an American would scarcely offer to an average dog? Such is the condition, faintly described, of the pauper laborers of the old countries, and such is the condition to which the free trade doctrine carried out will bring our own people. And when one protests against this proposed crime against humanity he is denounced as a communist.

The free trader attempts to mislead, and does mislead many honest people by the use of misstatements. He tells the proprietors of manufacturing establishments "bounty-fledged barons," "parasites," &c. This is to divide the credulous into the belief that the owners of these establishments, who are enormously rich, are the sole beneficiaries of the protective system, and at the same time to divert attention from the fact that free trade aims a fatal blow at the laboring man. It should be borne in mind that although the mill-owners are benefited by the tariff, there are hundreds of operators for every mill-owner, all of whose wages are favorably affected by it. So that protection, when considered either with reference to the number of people whom it immediately benefits, or to the aggregate amount in dollars of the benefits it affords, will be seen to operate infinitely more to the advantage of the laboring class than of the so-called "bounty-fledged barons." The fact is, the free trade idea is altogether an aristocratic one—it originated among the "barons" of Great Britain. It proposes to buy where you can buy cheapest, and to hire where you can hire cheapest. These two things go together beautifully—in fact are inseparable—and they accord exactly with the lofty and haughty notions of the born "baron." Free trade has no pity for poverty, no consideration for misfortune. It says to the poor laborer: "Sir, to be a laborer is your lot in life. You must not hope for more nor aspire to improve your condition, nor must you complain, either for that annoys those born to better things."

The various industries of a country are mutually dependent upon each other. Their interests are so inter-twined that the prosperity of any one of them favorably affects the rest, and vice versa, the adversity of one effects the others prejudicially. If the farmer is prosperous, if he is receiving high prices for his wheat, corn, &c., he is able, on the one hand, to pay his farm hands good wages, and on the other he is enabled to buy more goods from the manufacturer and pay more for them than if he was not thriving in his own business; and that, in turn, enables the manufacturer to pay better wages to his employees, and also causes him to enlarge his operations and thus afford employment for more laborers, as well as to give patronage to other industries. Building up the manufacturing interests is building up the farming interests, and these build up every other interest. An impulse given to one vocation is immediately transmitted to another, and then to another, and so on ad infinitum.

To enact a tariff law is not to legislate for any evil, but it is to legislate against an evil that, if left alone, might and would blast our own prosperity. The pauperism of the old countries is the misfortune of those countries, not ours; and we have as good right to protect ourselves against its evil effects as we have to guard time against yellow fever. It is not our duty to allow foreign countries to relieve themselves of the evils of pauperism and make a profit while doing so at our expense. Yet this is what free trade proposes. It proposes to throw our ports open and invite the products of pauper labor to a free market in competition with those of our people, and thus reduce the wages of American men and women to the starvation standard.

As to the pretense that we are excluded from the markets of foreign countries with our products by reason of our protective laws, it is sufficient to say that in one sense, that is true, but not in the sense in which it is presented. We are excluded from those markets, because the old countries with their products of labor at starvation wages can undersell us. That is all there is about it. Now, if the option is given us, as it is, to make pauper slaves of our people in order to sell things in South America, Asia and Africa, or to allow our industrious men and women to live like human beings, and let the markets go to the "demonstration boys," for one, I say let them slide. J. B.

STANFORD, May 3, 1882.

Women Haters Among Women.

The old lady who was recently buried without a single member of her own sex taking part in the last solemn rites, she having herself forbidden the attendance of any women, may have had some personal spite to gratify or some imaginary injury to avenge, but she is not the only woman who has injured her own sex. There are many women alive, who, without transgressing any rules of propriety, seem to avoid with aversion every one who wears a petticoat; they note every failing and foible of other women as mercilessly as the most confirmed bachelor could do. They have no interest in woman's talk and they sneer at every thing that is called woman's work. But, strangely enough, there is always a way for their reformation; their dislike of women makes them doubly fond of men, and man is too helpful a creature not to return any special marks of appreciation, as sooner or later all these women haters among women are led to the altar and to the home, and then within a year or two the requirements of the house, the stupidity of the servants and the necessities of the baby bring them in to entire accord with the interests of womanhood. When a woman hates women there is either been a man in the case or a man is needed.

The "morbid curiosity" of Americans is a characteristic that reporters have worn thrice. In the Jennie Cramer case at New Haven it was highly illustrated. The examiner, turning to the court said: "Your Honor, I now wish to ask the witness several questions of rather delicate nature. If any of the lady witnesses who have been summoned, or other ladies wish to leave the court-room they may have an opportunity before I begin." Every eye was turned upon the group of about twenty ladies, ranging from elderly, spectacled persons to girls in their teens. Judge Grainger looked at them a full half minute and said: "It is optional with the parties." No one moved. The questions were entered and read. Mr. Jones was plain and direct. Five elderly ladies and one miss, with flushed faces, fled rapidly out of the room. The others remained.

Christian K. Ross, the father of Charley Ross, is quoted as saying: "The only things I have ever received of Charley since he was stolen was the demand for a ransom of \$20,000. I had paid that I would have had him long before this. As it is I have spent \$50,000 and haven't got him. I still have detectives employed and hope in time to find him. I have examined more than three hundred lost children, some of whom 'have been stolen but none of them was Charley."

An Ohio suitor, unable to make the young woman say yes, threatened to shoot himself in her presence. Thereupon she relented. But next day, having considered the matter carefully, she wrote to him that she would not keep her promise under coercion, and that, while she strongly advised him against suicide, she should feel no responsibility about him. He blew his brains out.

The sand of the Sahara Desert is sometimes heated to a temperature of 200 degrees Fahrenheit by the vertical rays of the sun. This gives rise to a scorching wind—the dreaded simoon—which is rendered still more terrible by the burning particles of sand which it carries along. Burkhardt recorded in 1813, 122 degrees in the shade during the prevalence of this pestilential blast.

Miss Frances Willard calls special attention to the action of the Brewer's Convention at Chicago last fall as follows: "Resolved, that we oppose woman suffrage everywhere and always, for when woman has the ballot she will vote for prohibition, and woman's vote is the last hope of the prohibitionist."

"H. G." sends the following Country Gentleman's cure for kicking cows, as follows: "Take a rope or strap long enough to go around her body, put it around just behind her forelegs; tie or buckle it, then take a stick about two feet long, put it through under the strap and twist it tight. It is sure cure."

There is a remarkable family of 7 brothers and 2 sisters residing with in a short distance of one another in Oswego county, N. Y., remarkable in point of longevity, their united ages being 672 years, and their circle never having been invaded by death.

A well known statistician reports that since 1860, Mr. Tilden has written 143,454 letters to Jefferson diners. And he isn't much of a hand to write letters either.—[New York Tribune.]

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THE Secretary of the Navy has asked for an appropriation to defray the expenses of observing the transit of Venus this year, and it is expected that Congress will make liberal provisions. It is announced that the phenomenon will be examined in three ways: "By direct observation of the contact; by double refracting prisms, and by photography." The transit of Venus is getting to be somewhat expensive. It doesn't seem long since the Government "put up" a good deal of public money to find out all about it. But Venus can not be stopped, and the demands of science will have to be complied with. There is probably not one out of ten Congressmen who could give even a crude explanation of the difference between the transit of Venus and the eccentric gyrations of a sky-rocket; but it is hardly possible that the scientists are lying about the matter for the mere purpose of getting an appropriation, and Congress will no doubt come down handsomely. [Cincinnati Enquirer.]

THE suit brought by Mrs. Mary Owens and her husband against Adjutant-General Nuckolls for \$10,000 damages has been withdrawn from the former lawyers because they agreed to compromise for \$500. On being tendered that sum, Mr. Owens said: "We don't want his money! We want a written apology over his own autograph! That we will have or let the case go on!" The case has been placed in the hands of J. Andrew Scott and Sidney French, of Frankfort, and will be tried at the June term of the Court of Common Pleas.

KENTUCKY has 3,316 pensioners who get \$1,285,221 (including arrears) a year. Under the vast extension of the pension factory this sum will be largely increased. If a man who served a little while in the Union army has a touch of rheumatism to day he gets up a powerful lot of oaths to the effect that he is suffering from the effects of army life twenty years ago and the pay is laded out to him. So fades the money of the Treasury away. [Courier-Journal.]

THE House has concurred in the Senate amendments to the Chinese bill, and now it goes to the President for his signature. Mr. Arthur will no doubt sign it, as he said in effect, he would do so if certain defects, which he pointed out, were remedied, and this bill has obviated those objections. The main difference in this and the vetoed bill is the time of suspending immigration—ten years instead of twenty.

THE next thing on call will be the purchase of Vennor, the weather prophet, by grain speculators to predict good or bad crop weather according as they deal long or short. [Courier-Journal.]

OUR tariff editor discusses the question in a lively manner on our first page.

CURRENT COMMENT.

President Arthur's first card reception took place Tuesday night, but up to this writing it is not reported whether it was a success, a failure or a success. The dispatches should be more explicit. [C-J.]

A Revenue tariff in part of the American system, but a tariff for protection is manifestly anti-American, because it punishes one class at the great cost of all other classes. The anti-American protective tariff system is "hogwash" in every sense of the word. [Courier-Journal.]

The drift of the republican party today is not such as to reassure the country and to suggest a long lease of power. The majority of the people are not in sympathy with Starbuckism, and the course of events since Garfield's death has not made them more tolerant of that faction of the party which looks backward rather than forward. [Springfield Republican.]

"Has the Governor yielded in well doing in the James matter? A great many people think his proclamation for the capture of the outlaw in *Junius* office, so to speak, that it ceased to have effect when Jesse James was taken. The Governor should have another proclamation renewing the offer for Frank James, and encourage some of the boys to bring him in alive, if possible dead, if necessary. [St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

There are 452 Indian children attending the Government schools at Carlisle, Pa., at Hampton, Va., and Forest Grove, Oregon. This is about the best Indian policy we have and the most thoroughly economical. One-tenth of the money spent in Indian wars for the benefit of squatters, traders and contractors during the last twenty years, if it had been applied to the establishment of Indian schools on the reservations, would have made Indian wars impossible. [Courier-Journal.]

Edison expresses great confidence in his ability to supply electric light for domestic purposes, and to produce it at such cost that it will drive gas out of existence as an illuminator. Mr. Edison, an events have shown, is a very sanguine person, but he seems to have some substantial backing for

his confidence this time. In a few weeks a considerable portion of New York will be lighted by his lamps, and then we shall have a practical test of the matter. Every one not interested in gas companies and gas stocks will wish him the fullest realization of his hopes. [Cincinnati Commercial.]

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

—There was a heavy fall of snow at Watertown, N. Y., Tuesday.
—Princess Marie, wife of Prince William, of Wurtemberg, is dead.
—Vanderbilt has sold his East Forty-Fourth St., New York, residence for \$62,000.
—In the Hanlan-Trickett boat race on the Thames, Hanlan won with the greatest ease.

—Returns from the municipal elections in North Carolina, show a victory for the regular Democracy.
—A St. Louis Judge of the Criminal Court has decided that the act making gambling a felony is unconstitutional.
—Secretary Folger has issued a call for the remaining outstanding six per cent. bonds of 1861, amounting to \$11,200,000.

—A fire in the Newmarket buildings, Aberdeen, destroyed £100,000 worth of property, and caused the death of three persons.
—Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly have been released from jail and Foster has resigned, and there is great rejoicing in Ireland.

—The President has issued a proclamation warning the cowboy outlaws of Arizona to subside by noon of May 15th, or take the consequences.

—Hon. Horace Maynard, late Postmaster General, died suddenly, of heart disease, at his home at Knoxville, Tenn., Wednesday morning.

—Three old books, scooped out inside and filled with valuable jewelry, addressed to a person in Cincinnati, were seized by New York Customs officers Tuesday.

—The Ohio Republican State Convention has been called for June 7, to nominate a Secretary of State, Supreme Court Judge and members of the Board of Public Works.

—The new Railroad Commission has been organized by making Col. Howard Smith, Chairman, and Judge C. F. Kincaid, a member of the former Commission, Secretary.

—The excess of exports of merchandise for twelve months, ended March 31st, was \$89,852,173. The excess of imports of gold and silver coin and bullion for twelve months, ended March 31st, was \$25,466,671.

—The consumption of whiskey in America a year is 75,000,000 gallons, the tax on it amounting to about \$65,000,000. In the last twenty years, the amount paid into the Treasury, on whiskey, is put down at \$900,000,000.

—Little red flag, the auctioneer's faithful banner, hanging before numerous liquor saloons in Columbus, Ohio, signals the fact that proprietors have concluded no longer to hold the fort, in view of the Food License Law.

—The old Senate Bible which has been in use for over fifty years and has been kissed by every Senator admitted during that period, was thought to have been stolen, but has been found and will hereafter be put under lock and key.

—Judge McPherson decided in favor of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company in the suit brought by the State of Ohio, for \$125,000, taxes claimed on the company's bonds for 1880 and 1881. The decision settles thirty other cases of the same nature.

—The Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce says: "It is apparent to a close observer that the United States is entering upon a critical period of its progress, when economical and financial questions require most careful examinations."

—Thirty-three coal miners were arrested at Altoona, Pa., by a Sheriff's posse on a charge of conspiracy. The men were strikers, it is alleged, and intimidated men who were engaged to take their places. They were required to furnish bail to the amount of \$1,000 each.

—The sum of \$8,677, which remained of the fund used in celebrating in Portsmouth, N. H., on the 22d of February, 1882, the centenary of Washington's birth, was deposited in the local savings bank against the bi-centennial celebration, and now, at the expiration of half the time, amounts to \$143.58.

—Gov. James B. McCreary on account of the great pressure of business has been compelled to decline the honor tendered him by the A. & M. College at Lexington.

—Carter Bennett a vagrant was sold last Monday. He brought a dollar and the purchaser forgot to take him home. [Richmond Herald.]

—Both the Georgia Senators are ill. Ben Hill is said to be slowly dying of cancer at Hot Springs, and Joe Brown is believed to have consumption. The latter recently indicated to a friend that he thought of resigning, and mentioned as a singular fact that he had resigned every one of the many offices he has held.

—Gov. John A. Barbank, of Indianapolis, has recovered a watch and chain which were stolen from him by Jesse James in 1874, near Malvern, Ark. The watch, which bears the Governor's monogram, has been worn by Mrs. James for several years, and she manifested a disposition to retain it, but finally gave it up to its rightful owner.

—The New York Seventh Regiment Army, which, it is claimed, will hold eight thousand persons, was nearly killed Tuesday evening on the occasion of the opening of the May Musical Festival.

The audience gave Theodore Thomas and his orchestra of three hundred and chorus of eighteen hundred a cordial, but not enthusiastic reception.

—Since the war the cost of the public printing has aggregated at least \$50,000,000 and the Government printing office has grown to be the greatest establishment of the kind in the world. The main reason for the enormous outlay lies in the practice of Congress in constantly ordering the printing of documents of no value whatever except to gratify the vanity of those who get them up.

—A mass meeting was held at Liberty, Clay county, Mo., near the home of the James boys, and resolutions passed indorsing Governor Crittenden's action, and expressing full sympathy with him in his warfare against the bandits. The meeting was largely attended and the resolutions emphatically and universally commended.

—Wheat & Durf, wholesale grocers, of Louisville, have made an assignment. Their liabilities are estimated at \$50,000 to \$75,000. They issued a circular to their creditors saying that the great difficulty in collecting, and bad debts, due to the drought of last year and the overflow of the Water and Spring, made it impossible for them to meet their liabilities.

Mr. Durf, it is said, drew \$35,000 in the Kentucky Distribution Lottery in 1873.

—The steamer *Hamorgan*, of the Warren Line, arrived from Liverpool, badly scratched by ice. In latitude 46 20 and longitude 42 30, she passed an iceberg fully 300 feet high, on which was a number of polar bears, and shortly afterwards ran into a field pack of ice and icebergs. She steamed one hundred and sixty miles on the Southern edge of an icefield, passing fully one hundred large icebergs, on which were seen polar bears and a large number of seals.

—The *Globe-Democrat* says that on last Sunday there were in attendance at the morning and evening services in all the churches in St. Louis 119,448 persons, and in the Sunday-schools 23,102 children. Of these, the Catholic Church is represented by 65,171 persons, the Methodist by 7,402, the Presbyterians by 6,923, the Baptist 4,512, the German Evangelical, including the Lutheran, 7,519. At the parks, beer gardens, theatres and other very religious places there were 20,242 persons. Of these more than one-third witnessed baseball games.

—Some time ago the Indian Department requested the military to arrest Captain Jack, of the White River Utes, who was in the vicinity of Fort Washkie, Wyoming. The arrest was made April 29th. Shortly after he attempted to escape, and fled to a tape, near by, where he secured a carbine and killed Sergeant Richard Casey, of the Third Cavalry. A mountain howitzer was then fired into the tape, killing Jack instantly. Captain Jack was a notorious leader in the Thornburg and Meeker massacre, and was a very dangerous and bad Indian.

—The smallest baby in the world was recently born in a mining camp at Candelaria, Nevada. The father is a miner, and weighs one hundred and ninety pounds. The mother is a stout, healthy woman, weighing perhaps one hundred and sixty pounds. The child is a male, as perfectly formed as any human being can be, but upon its birth it only weighed eight ounces. Its face is about the size of a horse chestnut, and a ring worn on the little finger of its mother was easily slipped over its foot nearly up to the knee. In the opinion of the attending physician the child will live and prosper in good health, notwithstanding its diminutive proportions. The midwife is so small that three of its size could play hide-and-seek in a cigar box.

"PRAISE THE LORD."
GROSVENOR, May 4th, 1882.

In the hurry-burry of "packing up," I sit me down in the midst of trunks opened and closed, with the bustle of hurrying footsteps, right and left, to distract and callers to be assisted, at the last moment, to break the thread of thought. One good old colored woman broke this last evening in two by such an application.

"And he went out at the 11th hour and found others." &c. So it is bound to be until the 12th hour closes all.

The meeting closed last night with 36 confessions for soul and soul and 185 for body. The numbers not so full as at Paris and Bowling Green, in the same time, but the character of the whole meeting as decidedly blessed as in any place we have visited. The conversation of people of advanced age—chiefly men—continued a marked feature to the last. The whole community in town and surrounding country, deeply, and we doubt not, permanently aroused. I gather this from every report that reaches me. Set the Georgetown meeting down as a decided success. I only care to do this to score another victory for JESUS.

"PRAISE THE LORD."
For all. We cannot speak in too high terms of the kind hospitality of the dear people here. From first to last they displayed the high-level courtesy, for which the blue-grass has long been famous, and which talk of it as we may, as a variety of earth, is a mighty pleasant thing to meet in this barbarous world of ours. Till better taught, I shall continue to admire thoroughness in man or beast. With out disparagement to any other, I am bound by the laws of gratitude to make special mention of one dear friend, Jasper Offitt, Esq., who met us at the depot on arrival, laid himself out to make our stay delightful, acted as patient and polite waiter throughout the meeting, and best of all was one of the first confessors of Jesus, as well as the boldest of them all, perhaps. His elegant horses were at our disposal to ride or drive, and Marie especially, enjoyed again and again the luxury of a dashing ride on his famous gelding and the beautiful Montrose, on whom Mr. Offitt took more than \$5,000 in premiums in the various fair rings of the country. Mr. O. is perhaps the most graceful and elegant rider in our State, where there are so many fine riders. He told me the other day how he tamed the fiery Montrose in one severe lesson, so that he never needed to punish him again, but made him by patient training the best galloped, as well as gentlest of horses. He had been in the habit of landing his riders in a fence corner, or just where he pleased, until he found in Mr. O. a "foeman worthy of his steel." At his first attempt and first failure to throw his new owner, the latter gave him the rein, and in addition, the whip and spur, and "few across country" in a mad steeple chase, clearing fences, walls—any thing that came in the way, until he drew him up at the stable door, panting with fatigue, and every hair drenched.

One lesson sufficed, and all other training was made easy. A good lesson for an unruly child as well as a fractious horse. I may be allowed this parting "horse-talk" in the possibility of leaving the land of fine horses for good, I speak of them as I speak of the mountains of Eastern Kentucky. Mountains are the "produce" of that section and fine horses of this, and I am writing to interest all. Some may relish the sketch of Montrose and think more kindly of the religion of Jesus that allows a friendly recognition of a gallant creature made by (and to be adorned, who would turn coldly away from a more spiritual line of remark. It is the false religion of the day that forbids a look at these things, while yet nothing better is given than the poor young convert to look at, that has driven thousands away from a religion that only offers cold, stone walls, tightly closed 6 days in the week, and on Sunday dedicated to formal services that chill instead of warm, with yet stringent rules as to the wickedness of certain things, among which are not included "civilities" which are idolatrous, or vicious temper, or envy or back-biting, or foolish gossip, or sectarian bigotry and hatred. But beware of horses, cards, dancing and such like, say these frost-bitten practitioners of the other things; for they are not to be allowed for a moment. "Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! Tithing, mint, anise and cummin! These ought ye to have done and not to have left the others undone." "Blind guides! Straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel." Do I like "gnats" in mine? Not but I like camel's legs. That is what I mean to say. Dear reader, whoever you are, remember Jesus always gives something better, when he asks you to relinquish anything for HIM. He is not a hard master nor an austere man, though the devil and Pharisees try to make Him out such. "His yoke is easy—His burden light." If the one be galling and the other heavy—then the devil is at work and has substituted his own for that of Jesus. Oh that all knew what a happy religion is that of our Jesus!

Where are we going? I don't know. Perhaps to Versailles—perhaps to Dayton, Ohio. I await a telegram from the latter place, before deciding. I have no choice. Jesus chooses for me. "Where HE leads, I will follow. I will follow all the way." Adieu! The LORD bless the friends I may not see again. I have a feeling that if we leave the State, we shall not return. But "God knows all the rest." Ever in Jesus.

(Mrs. O. BARNES.)

The following telegram was received at this office at 5:30 yesterday evening: VERSAILLES, KY., May 4th.—Arrived here at 4 o'clock. All well. Will begin here to-night.

(Mrs. O. BARNES.)

GARRARD COUNTY.
Lancaster.

—John Woodcock has had the iron front of his store-room painted a penny-royal green.

—Capt. W. S. Miller is attending the meeting of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar at Covington.

—Geo. Higginbotham is a candidate for Sheriff of Garrard county, subject to the action of the democracy.

—Edmond B. Finnie, of Louisville, is here with a view to improving his health, which has been very poor for some time.

—I am authorized to announce Hiram Rothwell, a candidate for Sheriff of Garrard county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

—Jim Dillon requests that you will correct your statement that he is responsible for the bad scene shifting at a late entertainment in Stanford. He says he had nothing to do with the scenery that night.

—PERSONAL.—Dr. Lapsley preached for the Presbyterian congregation Sunday, Col. Jno. K. Faulkner and son John left for Louisville, Saturday, to enter upon their duties, the Colonel as Surveyor of Customs, and John as a Clerk in his father's office.

—In order to close out their canned goods, Geo. D. Burdett & Co. offer for the next thirty days—Yarmouth Corn, per dozen, \$1.60; 3-lb. Standard Tomatoes, \$1.50; 2-lb. do., \$1.20; Peaches, Apricots, Pine Apples, &c., in proportion. Sugars, Coffee, Tea, and Queensware, much lower than elsewhere.

—Mr. Jos. S. Rothwell, the baby brother of our clerical waif to be Sheriff, Hiram and who for several years has been engaged in a real estate agency in Wellington, Kansas, returned to Kentucky a few days since on a visit to his mother and a pleasure trip generally, which he consummated by marrying Miss Lizzie Arnold, of Kirksville, Tuesday morning. They took the train here for their home in the land of "gentle zephyrs."

—The Republican Convention for nominating candidates for county officers will be held Saturday, Henry Mason, a colored republican officer himself for a number of years, his candidature was so vigorously attacked by some of the white brethren he withdrew and John Perkins, another colored gentleman was entered in his stead. It is believed some one else is "pulling the strings" and John's name will not come before the convention, while others say he will make the race nomination or no nomination.

—While Sheriff Higginbotham was paying out some money a few days ago, he dropped a twenty-dollar silver certificate which was picked up and pocketed by one George Tankersley. The money was not missed for several hours, and a general inquiry elicited the information that a bill of that description had been presented at one of the bar rooms for change by a negro who said Tankersley gave him the money for that purpose. Higginbotham started after Tankersley, who had left town, and overtaking him, demanded to know what he had done with the money. Stating he was caught, Tankersley handed it over but declared he had no intention of stealing it and as he could not read did not know it was money.

MT. VERNON ADVERTISEMENTS.
W. M. OWENS
Is an independent candidate for Assessor of Rockcastle County, August election, 1882.

JOHN W. KERRY
Is a candidate for re-election in the office of Assessor of Rockcastle county, August election, 1882.

J. E. VOWELS
VARIETY STORE!
MT. VERNON, KY.
Agency of South-Bend Oilseed Flows, Avery's Cast and Steel Flows, Buckeye Reapers & Mowers, Sweepstakes Thrashers, Mitchell Farm Wagons, New Home Sewing Machines, Taylor's Elastic Bed Springs.

Maj. A. E. RICHARDS,
Of Louisville, is a candidate for Superior Judge in the 2d district, subject to the action of the Democracy.

Judge R. J. BRECKINRIDGE
Is a candidate for Judge of Superior Court, subject to the action of the Democracy. Election, first Monday in August.

B. M. BURDETT,
Of Lancaster, is a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court from the 2d district. Subject to the action of the democracy.

ROOMS AND BOARD.
Good rooms and excellent board in the pleasant family of Capt. W. F. McKinney can be had by immediate application. The rooms are the same occupied by me until recently, and I speak from experience.

JAMES DODDARD,
Stanford, Ky.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY.
Miss Belle Housh has pleasure in informing the Ladies of this vicinity that she is constantly receiving a very handsome line of splendid new Spring and Summer Millinery, which she offers to the public at very low figures. Among her beautiful stock of Trimmings are all the latest designs, including the rage, sensible flowers, she has also a Mantua-Making Department, where the greatest attention is given to the cutting, fitting and making of all kinds of dresses.

HIGGINS HOUSE!
—STANFORD STREET—
LANCASTER, - - - KENTUCKY.
JOHN T. HIGGINS, PROPRIETOR.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
In every particular. The patronage of the public solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. [2167]

There are several cases of chronic drunkenness in town. Otherwise, the health of the community is generally good.
—Mt. Vernon has six lawyers, two doctors, one poet, and more pretty girls than any other town of its size in the State.
—Mr. W. H. Albright, Sheriff, has advertised a large quantity of lands to be sold for taxes, 1881, in front of the Court-house on the 22d of this month, (County Court day).

—In the last fifteen days there have been no less than fifteen drummers in town. This is a good town for the commercial traveler. It is rare that he comes here without selling a little bill.

—Some of the farmers are "cussing" about the cold, dry weather, and others complain of a "bad stand" of corn. The average farmer is not often happy. If he is judged by his own expressions.

—The only occupant of the jail is a little nigger. Several persons have tried to induce Judge McClure to release him on his own recognizance. He is but an insignificant chicken thief, and, if released, might repeat the story hereafter.

—Capt. Frank F. Kellogg, in charge of a corps of K. C. R. R. engineers, arrived here Tuesday evening. The party left yesterday for Roundstone and will proceed to re-occupy the route from Mullin's Mill through by "Red Hill" and down Trace Branch to Rockcastle River. Although it is thought the K. C. is negotiating the purchase of the Richmond Branch, this will not, it is thought, prevent them building the road down Roundstone. It is well known that a railroad is now building from Morristown, Tenn., through Cumberland Gap into Kentucky and that road expects to meet the K. C. The extension of the latter road will certainly be built through this country, but whether the "Red Hill" route or the Mt. Vernon and Skaggs Creek route will be selected is yet undetermined.

A correspondent sends the following bit of experience, common to every body in this season of the glad and happy Spring time: "We have had the house-cleaning man's bad. It is something horrible. Not an orderly room to be found; not a neat, clean room in the whole house. Every thing redolent and soap-suds; even the benches, if you are lucky enough to find one, permeated with a delicate flavor of 'Mottled German' or 'every day soap.' Chances, the most absolute, ways the sweepers, Bed-room furniture displace itself unobtrusively in parlor and hall; parlor furniture betrays its fate in the dining-room; dining-room furniture grows friendly and familiar with the cook-stove; kitchen furniture is huddled together as if in earnest consultation in the rear porch. Every thing where it should not, nothing where it should be. Utterly and discomfort reigning supreme. That's 'Spring cleaning'!" We who consider that almost every household in the country passes through that sort of an ordeal at least once a year, is it longer a wonder that profanity is alarming on the increase?

ST. ASAPH HOTEL MYERS HOTEL,
Main St., Stanford, Ky. STANFORD, KY.
E. H. BURNSIDE, - Propr.

JOHN DINWIDDIE, PRO'R.
This Old and Well-Known Hotel Still Maintains its High Reputation,
—AND—
Its Proprietor is Determined that it shall be Second to no Country Hotel in the State in its Fare, Appointments, or Attention to Comfort of their Guests.

OPENED FEBRUARY 22, 1878
BOARD, \$2.00 PER DAY.
Special Accommodation to Commercial Travelers.
Baggage Transferred Free of Charge
I have recently taken charge of this house and intend to have first-class accommodations.

W. H. HIGGINS
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GENUINE MAYFIELD
Water Elevator.

Destroys All Water Insects;
Draws Fresh Water from Bottom of Cistern;
Has No Tubing and Does Not Freeze.

Foulest Cisterns Made Pure by This Elevator.
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Try One, and if Not Satisfied, It Will Be Taken Back.

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Grain, Wool, Orchard Grass and other Seeds,

FARM WAGONS.
SPRING WAGONS.

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,
Reapers, Self-Blinders, Mowers, Hay-Rakes, Grain Drills, Corn-Planters, Sulky Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Corn-Shellers, Straw-Cutters, Hay-Presses, Thrashing Machines and Engines.

And other Implements and Machinery. We buy exclusively from Manufacturers, direct, for cash, in car-load lots, and consequently obtain the largest discount and lowest rates of freight. Our motto is: "First-class Goods at Reasonable Prices—the Best is always the Cheapest." Respectfully,

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W. L. WITHERS,
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GREEN & WILLIAMS,
Manufacturers Hustonville Depot

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—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—
PIANOS AND ORGANS

Sheet Music, Books, and all kinds of Musical Merchandise.
NO. 66 WEST FOURTH ST., CINCINNATI, O.

Grand PIANOS, Square PIANOS, and Upright PIANOS,
In Rosewood, Satinwood, Mahogany, French Walnut and Ebonyed Cases, in elegant designs to correspond with any style of Furniture.

Elegant Parlor Organs, Chancel Organs, Church Organs,
With one Manual, with two Manuals and Pedals, containing the most beautiful, powerful and useful combinations ever procured in reel instruments.

We invite the public attention to our large and well selected stock of PIANOS and ORGANS, and our unequalled facilities for furnishing the best class of instruments at low rates. We purchase for net cash in larger quantities than any other house in this city. The expense of our PIANO and ORGAN Department is far less than some houses doing exclusively a Piano and Organ trade. We have reached lower prices than have been tendered by any dealers in this market, and guarantee all instruments as represented. We sell on easy monthly or quarterly payments, and any instrument taken on trial, not proving as represented, may be returned at our expense. We solicit correspondence with persons desiring to purchase, and take pleasure in answering all inquiries.

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